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Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE *UNITED STATES.*

SATURDAY, Auguſt 15, 1789.

IN committee of the whole, on amendments to the conſtitution—the fourth amendment under conſideration; viz. Art. 1. ſec. 9, between par. 2 and 3 inſert "*no religion ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, nor ſhall the equal rights of conſcience be infringed.*"

Mr. Sylveſter ſaid he doubted the propriety of the mode of expreſſion uſed in this paragraph; he thought it was liable to a conſtruction different from what was intended by the committee.

Mr. Sherman. It appears to me beſt that this article ſhould be omitted entirely: Congreſs has no power to make any religious eſtabliſhments, it is therefore unneceſſary.

Mr. Carroll, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Madiſon, and Mr. Livermore made ſome obſervations: The laſt propoſed that the words ſhould be ſtruck out to ſubſtitute theſe words, "*Congreſs ſhall make no laws touching religion or the rights of conſcience.*"

The queſtion on this motion was carried.

Fifth amendment. *The freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, and of the rights of the people peaceably to aſſemble and conſult for their common good, and to apply to government for the redreſs of grievances, ſhall not be infringed.*

Mr. Sedgwick moved to ſtrike out the words "aſſemble and." This is a ſelf evident unalienable right of the people, ſaid he, and it does appear to me below the dignity of this Houſe to inſert ſuch things in the conſtitution. The right will be as fully recognized if the words are ſtruck out, as if they were retained: For if the people may converſe, they muſt meet *for* the purpoſe.

This motion was oppoſed by Mr. Gerry, Mr. Page, Mr. Vining and Mr. Hartley; and the queſtion being taken it was negatived.

Mr. Tucker moved to inſert theſe words, *to inſtruct their Repreſentatives.* This produced a long debate.

Mr. Hartley. I could wiſh, Mr. Chairman, that theſe words had not been propoſed. Repreſentatives ought to poſſeſs the confidence of their conſtituents; they ought to rely on their honour and integrity. The practice of inſtructing Repreſentatives may be attended with danger; we have ſeen it attended with bad conſequences: it is commonly reſorted to for party purpoſes, and when the paſſions are up. It is a right which even in England is conſidered as problematical. The right of inſtructing is liable to great abuſes; it will generally be exerciſed in times of popular commotion; and theſe inſtructions will rather expreſs the prejudices of party, than the dictates of reaſon and policy. I have known, Sir, ſo many evils ariſe from adopting the popular opinion of the moment, that I hope this government will be guarded againſt ſuch an influence; and wiſh the words may not be inſerted.

Mr. Page was in favour of the motion. He ſaid that the right may well be doubted in a monarchy; but in a government inſtituted for the ſole purpoſe of guarding the rights of the people, it appears to me to be proper.

Mr. Clymer—I hope, Sir, the clauſe will not be adopted, for if it is, we muſt go further, and ſay, that the repreſentatives are bound by the inſtructions, which is a moſt dangerous principle, and is deſtructive of all ideas of an independent and deliberative body.

Mr. Sherman ſaid theſe words had a tendency to miſlead the people, by conveying an idea that they had a right to controul the debates of the federal Legiſlature. Inſtructions cannot be conſidered as a proper rule for a Repreſentative to form his conduct by; they cannot be adequate to the purpoſe for which he is delegated. He is to conſult the good of the whole: Should inſtructions therefore coincide with his ideas of the common good, they would be unneceſſary: If they were contrary, he would be bound by every principle of juſtice to diſregard them.

Mr. Jackſon oppoſed the motion: He ſaid this was a dangerous article, as its natural tendency is to divide the Houſe into factions: He then adverted to the abſurdities and inconſiſtencies which would be involved in adopting the meaſure.

Mr. Gerry ſupported the motion: He obſerved that to ſuppoſe we cannot be inſtructed, is to ſuppoſe that we are perfect: The power of inſtruction is in my opinion eſſential to check an adminiſtration which ſhould be guilty of abuſes: No one will deny that theſe may not happen: To deny the people this right is to arrogate to ourſelves more wiſdom than the whole body of the people poſſeſs.—I contend, Sir, that our conſtituents have not only a right to inſtruct, but to *bind* this Legiſlature.—It has been contended by the friends to the conſtitution, that the people are ſovereign; if ſo it involves an abſurdity to ſuppoſe that they cannot, not only inſtruct, but controul the Houſe: Debates may create factions as well as inſtructions: We cannot be too well informed; this is the beſt method of obtaining information, and I hope we ſhall never ſhut our ears againſt that information which is to be derived from the voice of the people.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that the exiſtence of this right is at leaſt doubtful. I wiſh that the amendments may conſiſt of an enumeration of ſimple and acknowlegded principles: The inſertion of propoſitions that are of a doubtful nature, will have a tendency to prejudice the whole ſyſtem of amendments—The right now ſuggeſted is doubtful, and will be ſo conſidered by many of the States: In ſome reſpects the declaration of this right may be true, in others it is falſe: If we mean nothing more by it than this, that the people have a right to give advice or expreſs their ſentiments and wiſhes it is true; but ſtill unneceſſary, as ſuch a right is already recognized: The preſs ſhall be free, and the people ſhall have the ſame freedom of ſpeech and petitioning; but if it is meant that the Repreſentatives are to be bound by theſe inſtructions, the principle is falſe: Suppoſe a Repreſentative is inſtructed to do what is contrary to the public good? Would he be bound to ſacrifice his own opinion? Or will not the vote of a Repreſentative contrary to his inſtruction be as binding on the people as a different one? If theſe things are true, where is the right of the conſtituents to inſtruct? Or where is the advantage to reſult from it? It muſt either ſuperſede all other obligations, the moſt ſacred; or it can be of no benefit to the people. The gentleman ſays, the people are the ſovereign; but who are the people? Is every ſmall diſtrict the PEOPLE? And can the inhabitants of this diſtrict expreſs the voice of the people, when they may not be a thouſandth part, and all their inſtructions may contradict the ſenſe of the whole people beſides? Have the people in detached aſſemblies a right to violate the conſtitution or controul the whole ſovereign power? This would be ſetting up an hundred ſovereignties in the place of one.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) was oppoſed to the motion:—The doctrine of inſtructions would, in practice, operate partially: The States near the ſeat of government will have an obvious advantage over thoſe remote from it: There is no neceſſity for ſo large a repreſentation as has been determined on, if the members are to be guided in all their deliberations by poſitive inſtructions; one member from a State will ſerve every purpoſe; but then the nature of the aſſembly will be changed from a legiſlative to a diplomatic body: It would in fact be turning all our Repreſentatives into Ambaſſadors.

Mr. Stone obſerved, that to adopt this motion would change the nature of the conſtitution; inſtead of being a repreſentative government, it would be a ſingular kind of democracy; in which, whenever a queſtion ariſes, what is the law? It will not be determined by recurring to the codes and inſtitutions of Congreſs, but by collecting the various inſtructions from different parts of the Union.

Mr. Gerry obſerved that ſeveral of the States had propoſed this amendment, which rendered it proper to be attended to: In anſwer to Mr. Madiſon's query he ſaid, he meant that inſtructions ſhould be conſiſtent with the laws and the conſtitution.

Mr. Livermore ſaid that though no particular diſtricts could inſtruct, the Legiſlatures of the States moſt undoubtedly poſſeſſed this right.

This aſſertion of Mr. Livermore was controverted by ſeveral gentlemen—Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Wadſworth: The laſt, ſpeaking on the ſubject of inſtructions in general, ſaid, I never knew merely political inſtructions to be obſerved; and I never knew a Repreſentative brought to an account for it: But I have known Repreſentatives follow inſtructions, contrary to their private ſentiments, and they have ever been deſpiſed for it. Others have diſregarded their inſtructions, and have been re-elected and careſſed. Now if the people conſidered it as an inherent right in them to inſtruct their Repreſentatives, they would undoubtedly have puniſhed the violation of ſuch inſtructions; but this I believe has never been the caſe. I conſider the meaſure as having a miſchievous tendency.

The debate was continued much longer, but in a deſultory way, as the ſpeakers appeared to take it for granted, that they might touch upon collateral circumſtances. The queſtion on the motion being at length taken, it was negatived by a large majority; and then the committee agreed to the amendment in its original form.

The committee roſe and the chairman reported progreſs.

Mr. Ames introduced a motion that all queſtions on amendments ſhould be determined in committee by two thirds of the members. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, Auguſt 17.

In committee of the whole Houſe. Sixth amendment—"A well regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the people, being the beſt ſecurity of a free ſtate, the right of the people to keep and bear arms ſhall not be infringed, but no perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous ſhall be compelled to bear arms."

Mr. Benſon moved that the words "but no perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous ſhall be compelled to bear arms," be ſtruck out. He wiſhed that this humane proviſion ſhould be left to the benevolence of the government. It was improper to make it a fundamental in the conſtitution.

The motion was negatived, and the amendment agreed to.

Mr. Burke moved to add a clauſe to the laſt paragraph to this effect: That *a ſtanding army of regular troops in time of peace is dangerous to public liberty, and ſhould not be ſupported in time of peace, except by the conſent of two thirds of both Houſes.*

This amendment was negatived.

7th Amendment. "No ſoldier ſhall in time of peace be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law."

Mr. Sumpter moved to ſtrike out the words "in time of peace" and alſo the laſt words of the paragraph from the word "owner."

Mr. Sherman ſaid he thought this was going too far; occaſion might ariſe in which it would be extremely injurious to put it in the power of any man to obſtruct the public ſervice: He adverted to the Britiſh regulations in this caſe, of quartering ſoldiers in public houſes. This motion was negatived.

Mr. Gerry ſaid, that he conceived the article might be ſo altered as to relieve the minds of the citizens of the United States. It is ſaid, government will take care of the rights of the people; but theſe amendments are deſigned to prevent the arbitrary exerciſe of power. He then moved to inſert between the words "but" and "in a manner," the words *by a civil Magiſtrate.* Negatived.

The amendment was agreed to.

8th Amendment. "No perſon ſhall be ſubject, except in caſe of impeachment, to more than one trial for the ſame offence, nor ſhall be compelled to be a witneſs againſt himſelf, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proceſs of law, nor ſhall private property be taken for public uſe without juſt compenſation."

Mr. Benſon obſerved, that it was certainly a fact, that a perſon might be tried more than once for the ſame offence: Inſtances of this kind frequently occurred. He therefore moved to ſtrike out the words "one trial or." This was negatived.

Mr. Sherman was in favour of the motion.

Mr. Livermore was oppoſed to it: He ſaid, The clauſe appears to me eſſential; if it is ſtruck out, it will hold up the idea that a perſon may be tried more than once for the ſame offence. Some inſtances of this kind have taken place; but they have cauſed great uneaſineſs: It is contrary to the uſages of law and practice among us; and ſo it is to thoſe of that country from which we have adopted our laws. I hope the clauſe will not be ſtruck out.

Mr. Partridge moved to inſert after the words "ſame offence," the words *by any law of the United States.* Negatived.

Mr. Laurance moved to inſert after the words "nor ſhall" theſe words *in any criminal caſe.* This amendment was agreed to.

9th Amendment. "Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted."

Mr. Livermore ſaid, the clauſe appears to expreſs much humanity, as ſuch, he liked it; but as it appeared to have no meaning, he did not like it: As to bail, the term is indefinite, and muſt be ſo from the nature of things; and ſo with reſpect to fines; and as to puniſhments, taking away life is ſometimes neceſſary, but becauſe it may be thought cruel, will you therefore never hang any body—the truth is, matters of this kind muſt be left to the diſcretion of thoſe who have the adminiſtration of the laws.

This amendment was adopted.

10th Amendment. "The rights of the people to be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and effects, ſhall not be violated without probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation, and not particularly deſcribing the places to be ſearched, and the perſons or things to be ſeized."

Mr. Benſon moved to inſert after the words "and effects," theſe words "*againſt unreaſonable ſeizures and ſearches.*" This was carried.

Mr. Gerry objected to the words, "by warrants iſſuing"—He ſaid the proviſion was good, as far as it went; but he thought it was not ſufficient: He moved that it be altered to *and no warrant ſhall iſſue.* This was negatived.

The queſtion was then put on the amendment and carried.

11th Amendment. "The enumeration in this conſtitution of certain rights ſhall not be conſtrued to deny or diſparage others retained by the people."

This was agreed to without amendment.

12th Amendment. Art. 1, ſec. 10, between the 1ſt and 2d par. inſert, "No State ſhall infringe the equal rights of conſcience, nor freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs, nor of the right of trial by jury in criminal caſes."

Mr. Tucker moved to ſtrike out theſe words altogether, as they were an interference with the conſtitutions of the ſeveral States: The conſtitution of the United States, he ſaid, interfered too much already.

Mr. Madiſon ſaid he hoped the clauſe would be retained. I think, ſaid he, theſe abuſes are moſt likely to take place under the State governments; and if they are to be reſtrained in any thing, this appears to me the moſt neceſſary: We ſhall do what will be grateful to the people by retaining the clauſe.

Mr. Tucker's motion was negatived.

The words on motion of Mr. Livermore were then tranſpoſed, and the amendment agreed to.

13th Amendment. Art. 3. ſec. 2, add to the 2d par. "But no appeal to ſuch court ſhall be allowed, where the value in controverſy ſhall not amount to one thouſand dollars; nor ſhall any fact triable

by jury, according to the courſe of common law, be otherwiſe re-examinable than according to the rules of common law.

Mr. Benſon moved to ſtrike out the firſt part of the paragraph, reſpecting the limitation of appeals.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that except ſome adequate ſubſtitute was propoſed, he thought it would be neceſſary to retain the clauſe: There is, ſaid he, perhaps no danger of any court in the United States, granting an appeal where the value in diſpute does not amount to 1000 dollars; ſtill the poſſibility of ſuch an event has excited the greateſt apprehenſions in the minds of many citizens of the United States: The idea that opulent perſons might carry a cauſe from one end of the continent to another has cauſed ſerious fears in the minds of the people: I think it beſt to retain the clauſe.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Sedgwick, to ſtrengthen the clauſe, moved to ſtrike out 1000 dollars, and to inſert 3000.—This motion was ſeconded and ſupported by Mr. Livermore, but was negatived, and the amendment accepted.

14th Amendment. Art. 2. ſec. 3d, ſtrike out the whole of the 3d par. and inſert, "In all criminal proſecutions the accuſed ſhall enjoy the right of a ſpeedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cauſe of the accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes againſt him, to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour, and to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for his defence."

Several amendments to this article were propoſed, ſome of them were withdrawn and others negatived; and one only obtained, which reſpected the place of trial, which was to be in the State where the ſuppoſed crime was committed.

This amendment was then adopted.

The committee then roſe and the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 18.

Committee of the whole on the ſubject of amendments.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee took up the fifteenth amendment, which is "The trial of all crimes (except in caſes of impeachment, and in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger) ſhall be by an impartial jury of freeholders of the vicinage, with the requiſite of unanimity for conviction, the right of challenge, and other accuſtomed requiſites; and no perſon ſhall be held to anſwer for a capital or otherwiſe infamous crime, unleſs on a preſentment or indictment by a grand jury; but if a crime be committed in a place in the poſſeſſion of the enemy, or in which an inſurrection may prevail, the indictment and trial may by law be authorized in ſome other place within the ſame State; and if it be committed in a place not within a State, the indictment and trial may be at ſuch place or places as the law may have directed."

Mr. Burke moved to ſtrike out "vicinage," and to inſert "*country or diſtrict in which the offence has been committed.*" The gentleman enforced this motion by a variety of obſervations; and among others ſaid that it was agreeable to the practice of the State he repreſented, and would give the conſtitution a more eaſy operation; that it was a matter of ſerious alarm to the good citizens of many of the States, the idea that they might be dragged from one part of the State perhaps 2 or 300 miles to the other for trial.

Mr. Gerry objected to the word "diſtrict" as too indefinite.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid, that he conceived that the propoſed amendment is not ſo adequate to the gentleman's object as the word "vicinage"—the latter part of the clauſe is ſufficient for the gentleman's purpoſe.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Burke then propoſed to add a clauſe to prevent proſecutions upon informations: This was objected to as the object of the clauſe was to provide that high crimes, &c. ſhould be by preſentment of a grand jury; but that other things ſhould take the courſe heretofore practiſed. This motion was loſt.

And then the paragraph was adopted.

16th amendment. "In ſuits at common law, the right of trial by jury ſhall be preſerved." This amendment was adopted.

17th amendment. Immediately after art. 6, the following to be inſerted as art. 7: "The powers delegated by this conſtitution, to the government of the United States ſhall be exerciſed as therein appropriated, ſo that the Legiſlature ſhall never exerciſe the powers veſted in the Executive or the Judicial; nor the Executive the powers veſted in the Legiſlative or Judicial; nor the Judicial the powers veſted in the Legiſlative or Executive."

Mr. Sherman objected to this: He ſaid it is unneceſſary.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that its adoption will ſatisfy the people: This ſeparation of the powers is expected—It will ſerve to explain many caſes that may ariſe under the conſtitution, and can do no harm.

Mr. Livermore ſaid, that he objected to the clauſe altogether, as in its operation it is ſubverſive of the conſtitution.

Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Benſon, and Mr. Gerry were in favour of this amendment, which was finally carried.

18th Amendment. "The powers not delegated by this conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reſerved to the States reſpectively."

Mr. Tucker propoſed an introductory clauſe to this amendment, viz. *all power being derived from the people.*

Mr. Madiſon objected to this, as confining the government within ſuch limits as to admit of no implied powers, and I believe, ſaid he, that no government ever exiſted which was not neceſſarily obliged to exerciſe powers by implication. This queſtion was agitated in the Convention of Virginia; it was brought forward by thoſe who were oppoſed to the conſtitution, and was finally given up by them.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that all corporations are ſuppoſed to poſſeſs all the powers incidental to their corporate capacity: It is not in human wiſdom to provide for every poſſible contingency.

This motion was negatived.

Mr. Gerry then propoſed to add, after the word "States," *and people thereof.*

Mr. Carroll objected to the addition, as it tended to create a diſtinction between the people and their Legiſlatures.

The motion was negatived, and the amendment agreed to.

19th Amendment. "Art. 7, to be made art. 8."

The committee then roſe and reported the amendments, which were laid on the table.

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 19.

Mr. Carroll preſented a petition from Patrick Benhett, late Quarter-Maſter in Col. Moylan's light-dragoons—laid on the table.

Mr. Huntington preſented a petition from the inhabitants of the port of Stonington, in behalf of the fiſhermen of that place; praying that they may not be obliged to go ſo far as New-London for permits. Laid on the table.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for providing for the expences of negociations and treaties with the Indians, &c. was taken into conſideration, and after ſome debate was concurred.

In committee of the whole on amendments.

Mr. Sherman brought forward his motion for adding the amendments by way of ſupplement to the conſtitution; which was agreed to, by more than three fourths of the members preſent.

The firſt amendment being taken up, on the queſtion to agree to the ſame, it was negatived.

On the ſecond amendment reſpecting repreſentation: A propoſition was ſubmitted by Mr. Ames to the following effect: That after the firſt enumeration, there ſhall be one Repreſentative to every 30,000 inhabitants, till the number of members ſhall amount to one hundred; after which the number of members ſhall not increaſe till the number of inhabitants ſhall amount to four millions; after which the ratio of repreſentation ſhall be one for every 40,000, till the number amounts to 200, beyond which number it ſhall not be increaſed till the number of inhabitants amounts to ten millions, when the ratio of repreſentation ſhall be one for every 50,000.

The Houſe ſpent the remainder of the day in diſcuſſing a variety of amendments propoſed to this motion; and adjourned without coming to a deciſion.

THURSDAY, Auguſt 20.

Mr. Goodhue introduced the following reſolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz. That the Preſident of the Senate, and Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, do adjourn the reſpective Houſes of Congreſs on the day of September next to meet on the firſt Monday of December next.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing that the Preſident approved of the act, entitled, "An act for providing for the expences which may attend negociations with the Indian tribes, and the appointment of Commiſſioners for managing the ſame," and had affixed his ſignature thereon.

In committee of the whole.

The ſubject of amendments reſumed.

Mr. Ames's propoſition was taken up. Five or ſix other gentlemen brought in propoſitions on the ſame point; and the whole by mutual conſent were laid on the table. The Houſe then proceeded to the third amendment, and agreed to the ſame.

The fourth amendment, on motion of Mr. Ames, was altered, ſo as to read, "Congreſs ſhall make no law eſtabliſhing religion, or to prevent the free exerciſe thereof; or to infringe the rights of conſcience." This was adopted.

The fifth amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Scott objected to the clauſe in the ſixth amendment, "No perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous ſhall be compelled to bear arms." He ſaid, if this becomes part of the conſtitution, we can neither call upon ſuch perſons for ſervices nor an equivalent; it is attended with ſtill further difficulties, for you can never depend upon your militia. This will lead to the violation of another article in the conſtitution, which ſecures to the people the right of keeping arms, as in this caſe you muſt have recourſe to a ſtanding army. I conceive it is a matter of legiſlative right altogether. I know there are many ſects religiouſly ſcrupulous in this reſpect: I am not for abridging them of any indulgence by law; my deſign is to guard againſt thoſe who are of no religion. It is ſaid that religion is on the decline; if this is the caſe, it is an argument in my favour; for when the time comes that there is no religion, perſons will more generally have recourſe to theſe pretexts to get excuſed.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid that the proviſion in the clauſe or ſomething like it appeared to be neceſſary. What dependence can be placed in men who are conſcientious in this reſpect? Or what juſtice can there be in compelling them to bear arms, when, if they are honeſt men they would rather die than uſe them.—He then adverted to ſeveral inſtances of oppreſſion in the caſe which occurred during the war. In forming a militia we ought to calculate for an effectual defence, and not compel characters of this deſcription to bear arms. I wiſh that in eſtabliſhing this government we may be careful to let every perſon know that we will not interfere with any perſon's particular religious profeſſion. If we ſtrike out this clauſe we ſhall lead ſuch perſons to conclude that we mean to compel them to bear arms.

Mr. Vining and Mr. Jackſon ſpoke upon the queſtion. The words *in perſon* were added after the word "arms," and the amendment was adopted.

The 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th amendments, without any material alterations were agreed to.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Auguſt 21.

The order of the day, on amendments to the conſtitution.

15th amendment under conſideration.

Mr. Gerry moved to ſtrike out theſe words "public danger" to inſert *foreign invaſion.* This was negatived. It was then moved to ſtrike out the laſt clauſe "and if it be committed, &c." to the end.—This motion obtained, and the amendment as it then ſtood adopted.

16th and 17th amendments were accepted without alteration.

18th Amendment. In this Mr. Gerry propoſed to inſert the word *expreſsly* after the word "powers." This being objected to, the ayes and noes were called for on the queſtion, and are as follows:

Ayes—Meſſrs. Burke, Coles, Floyd, Grout, Gerry, Hathorne, Jackſon, Livermore, Page, Parker, Partridge, Van Ranſellaer, Smith (South-Carolina) Stone, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker.—17.

Noes—Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Heiſter, Laurance, Lee, Madiſon, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Schureman, Scot, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Sylveſter, Smith (Maryland) Sinnickſon, Sturges, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, Wynkoop.—32.—Majority 14.—So the queſtion was loſt.

19th Amendment. Mr. Sherman moved that after the words "prohibited by it to the," *government of the United,* and after the words "reſerved to the," *individuals* ſhould be inſerted: This motion was acceded to, and the clauſe was then adopted.

The report of the committee being gone through, Mr. Burke introduced the following amendment, viz. Congreſs ſhall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places, or manner of electing Senators or Repreſentatives of the United States, except when any State ſhall refuſe, or neglect, or be unable, from actual invaſion or rebellion, to make ſuch election.—This brought on a debate, and the ayes and noes being called, ſtand thus:

Ayes—Meſſrs. Burke, Coles, Floyd, Gerry, Griffin, Grout, Hathorne, Heiſter, Jackſon, Livermore, Matthews, Moore, Page, Parker, Partridge, Van Ranſellaer, Seney, Sylveſter, Smith (South-Carolina) Stone, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker.—23.

Noes—Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Laurance, Lee, Madiſon, P. Muhlenberg, Schureman, Scot, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Smith (Maryland) Sturges, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, Wynkoop.—28.—Majority againſt the propoſition—5.

The conſideration of the amendment, which was poſtponed yeſterday, was then reſumed.

A variety of propoſitions were read, and on the queſtions being taken were negatived.

The following in ſubſtance, introduced by Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, was adopted, viz. After the firſt enumeration, there ſhall be one Repreſentative to every 30,000 inhabitants till the number ſhall amount to 100—after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that there ſhall be one to every 40,000, till the number amounts to 200—after which the number ſhall not be increaſed at a leſs rate, than one for every 50,000. Adjourned.

LONDON, May 5.

CHINA TRADE.

IN a Foreign Journal juſt publiſhed, it appears, the number of ſhips arrived in the road of Wampo, near China, laſt year, amount to ſixty-five, viz. Fifty-one Engliſh, five Dutch, three French, two Swediſh, two American, one Pruſſian, and one Italian.—Twelve European ſhips arrived at Macao, viz. Five Engliſh, four Portugueſe, two French, and one Auſtrian.

In 1756, the trade of China employed only 15 ſhips in all, viz. Six Dutch, five Engliſh, one French, one Dane, one Swede, and one Pruſſian. The Chineſe profit by this increaſe very well; but the Europeans will probably be ruined by it—as they are obliged to buy with ready ſpecie.

Tea, which then ſold for 24½ tales the pecul, now ſells for 36 tales; and the Engliſh have contributed to lay this burthen on the other Europeans; for not being provided with money ſufficient to carry their trade on, they have bought on credit, and given bills to the Chineſe on the Eaſt-India company.—The Chineſe, eager for money, charge the bills at 15 and 16 per cent. loſs, to make up for which they raiſe the price of all their merchandiſe proportionably, and thus recover what they appear to have loſt.

June 10. On the 12th of May, Marſhall Laudohn appeared at the head of the Imperial army, in Croatia.

Next day he ſent a letter to the Turkiſh Pachas and Commandants, propoſing a milder treatment of priſoners on both ſides, and eſpecially that the Auſtrian priſoners ſhould not be mutilated, as he muſt make uſe of repriſals.—But the Turks will not pay any regard to his propoſals.

A letter from Ancona mentions, that the Ruſſian fleet has deſtroyed the firſt diviſion of the Turkiſh fleet, near the port of Warna.

Deſpatches are received from Sir Robert Ainſlie, His Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, which confirm the accounts that the Sublime Porte, under

the new Sultan, is preparing to profecute the war againſt Ruſſia and her ally with the utmoſt vigour; but that they are endeavouring to cultivate the beſt underſtanding with all the other Chriſtian powers.

June 15. The Duke of Normandy has been declared Dauphin by the King of France.

The Court of Denmark has received the anſwer of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in reſpect to the mediation of our Court, and that of Pruſſia, to prevent the Danes from acting hoſtilely towards Sweden. The anſwer is ſaid to be, "that her Majeſty conſiders Denmark to be bound by every principle of honour, to ſupport its treaty with Ruſſia, that ſhe has full right to rely on its being fulfilled with alacrity, and that Denmark ſhould furniſh the aſſiſtance agreed upon between the two powers, particularly the ſuccours by ſea, as no juſt reaſon had, or could be aſſigned for a breach of faith and promiſe."

June 18. Tueſday the Marquis de la Luzerne, Ambaſſador from the Court of France, delivered to the Duke of Leeds copies of letters written by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the Britiſh Court, on the death of the Dauphin.—The mourning in France is to laſt only ten weeks; conſequently it will be but of ſhort duration here.

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 10.

Late accounts from Cuba inform, that the port of Havanna is open for the importation of ſlaves in the veſſels of all nations, and that the ports of Principe and St. Jago were alſo to be open for the ſame purpoſe in a few days, under certain reſtrictions, the purport of which were daily expected to be announced by proclamation at the Havanna. This ſtep is taken to encourage two merchants of Liverpool, who have promiſed to give Spain a monopoly of the ſlave trade, if Great-Britain throws it up.

To our knowledge of America a large and valuable addition may ſoon be expected; for ſeveral of the inhabitants of Canada had the ſpirit, about two years ſince, to ſend at their own expence, different perſons to traverſe that vaſt continent, from the weſtward to the oppoſite ſhore.

BOSTON, Auguſt 15.

In an Engliſh paper of the 6th of June, very handſome notice is taken of the ſcene which was acted at Trenton bridge, by the *Matrons*, and "*white-robed choir*" of that town, on THE PRESIDENT's paſſing it when on his journey from Mount-Vernon to New-York. It is mentioned as a ſcene which muſt have been the *moſt intereſting* to the *feelings*—the *moſt honorary* and *delightful* that any *Hero* or *Monarch* could have witneſſed. The thought is complimented as original—the place is deſcribed as adding intereſt thereto—and the whole panegyrized in the moſt brilliant manner.

ALEXANDRIA, September 3.

The Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Hon. Cyrus Griffin, and David Humphreys, Eſq; are appointed Commiſſioners to negotiate a Treaty with the Southern Indians.

On Monday laſt, at his Seat, in Prince George's County, Maryland, after a ſhort, but excruciating Illneſs, which he ſuſtained with the pious Fortitude of a Chriſtian, departed this Life, the Rev. HENRY ADDISON.—He was a Man of ſingular Probity, and irreproachable Morals; a good Neighbour and a kind Maſter. With the Erudition of a *Scholar*, and the ſtricteſt Piety, he united the liberal Sentiments, and the amiable Manners of a *Gentleman*.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

Arrived. Sloop Mary, Saltus, from St. Euſtatia; Schooner Five Siſters, Fell, Jamaica; Schooner Friendſhip, Godfrey, Liſbon; Sloop Illinois, Story, St. George's.

Sailed. Sloop Polly, Ellwood, for Philadelphia; Schooner, Mary, Rhodes, St. Euſtatia.

NEW-YORK MARINE LIST.

AUGUST 26—17.

Arrived. Brig Polly, Townſend, from Madeira; Sloop Betſy, Brooks, Philadelphia; Schooner Polly and Betſy, Buttler, Charleſton; Ship ———, Dixon, Jamaica; Schooner Thetis, Burchel, Antigua; Sloop New-York Packet, Baily, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA MARINE LIST.

AUGUST 28—30.

Arrived. Sloop Sally, Horton, from St. John's; Schooner Hope, Holdeneſs, Hundoras; Sloop Betſy, Smith, Havanna; Ship Sally, Miller, Ireland; Brig Elizabeth, Stephen, Aux-Cayes.

The following ADDRESS of the Convention of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, was preſented on the 19th Ult. to THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE the Biſhops, the Clergy, and Laity of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the States of *New-York*, *New-Jerſy*, *Pennſylvania*, *Delaware*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, and *South-Carolina*, in General Convention aſſembled, beg leave with the higheſt veneration and the moſt animated national conſiderations, at the earlieſt moment in our power, to expreſs our cordial joy on your election to the chief magiſtracy of the United States.

When we contemplate the ſhort but eventful hiſtory of our nation—when we recollect the ſeries of eſſential ſervices performed by you in the courſe of the revolution, the temperate, yet efficient exertion of the mighty powers with which the nature of the conteſt made it neceſſary to inveſt you, and eſpeially when we remember the voluntary and magnanimous relinquiſhment of thoſe high authorities at the moment of peace—we anticipate the happineſs of our country under your future adminiſtration.

But it was not alone from a ſucceſsful and virtuous uſe of thoſe extraordinary powers that you were called from your honourable retirement, to the firſt dignities of our government, an affectionate admiration of your private character, the impartiality, the perſevering fortitude, and the energy with which your public duties have been invariably performed, and the paternal ſolicitude for the happineſs of the American people, together with the wiſdom and conſummate knowledge of our affairs, manifeſted in your laſt military communication, have directed to your name the *univerſal wiſh*, and have produced for the firſt time in the hiſtory of mankind, an example of *unanimous conſent* in the appointment of the governor of a free and enlightened nation.

To theſe conſiderations, inſpiring us with the moſt pleaſing expectations, as private citizens, permit us to add, that as the repreſentatives of a numerous and extended church, we moſt thankfully rejoice in the election of a civil ruler deſervedly beloved, and eminently diſtinguiſhed among the friends of genuine religion—who has happily united a tender regard for other churches with an inviolable attachment to his own.

With unfeigned ſatisfaction we congratulate you on the eſtabliſhment of the new conſtitution of government for the United States, the mild, yet efficient operations of which, we confidently truſt, will remove every remaining apprehenſion of thoſe, with whoſe opinions it may not entirely coincide, and will confirm the hopes of its numerous friends.—Nor do theſe expectations appear too ſanguine, when the moderation, patriotiſm, and wiſdom of the honourable members of the federal Legiſlature are duly conſidered.

From a body thus eminently qualified, harmoniouſly co-operating with the executive authority, in conſtitutional concert, we confidently hope for the reſtoration of order and our ancient virtues; the extention of genuine religion, and the conſequent advancement of our reſpectability abroad, and of our ſubſtantial happineſs at home.

We devoutly implore the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe to preſerve you long in health and proſperity, an animating example of all public and private virtues—the friend and guardian of a free, enlightened and grateful people; and that you may finally receive the reward which will be given to thoſe whoſe lives have been ſpent in promoting the happineſs of mankind.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Biſhop of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and Preſident of the Convention.

SAMUEL PROVOOST, *D. D.*

Biſhop of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, in the State of New-York.

[*Signed alſo by the ſeveral Deputies from the States of New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina.*]

The PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

To the BISHOPS, CLERGY, *and* LAITY *of the* PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH *in the States of* NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA *and* SOUTH-CAROLINA, *in general Convention aſſembled.*

GENTLEMEN,

I SINCERELY thank you for your affectionate congratulations on my election to the chief magiſtracy of the United States.

After having received from my fellow-citizens in general the moſt liberal treatment—after having found them diſpoſed to contemplate, in the moſt flattering point of view, the performance of my military ſervices, and the manner of my retirement at the cloſe of the war, I feel that I have a right to conſole myſelf in my preſent arduous undertakings, with a hope that they will ſtill be inclined to put the moſt favourable conſtructions on the motives which may influence me in my future public tranſactions.

The ſatisfaction ariſing from the indulgent opinion entertained by the American people of my conduct, will, I truſt, be ſome ſecurity for preventing me from doing any thing which might juſtly incur the forfeiture of that opinion. And the conſideration that human happineſs and moral duty are inſeparably connected, will always continue to prompt me to promote the progreſs of the former, by inculcating the practice of the latter.

On this occaſion it will ill become me to conceal the joy I have felt in perceiving the fraternal affection which appears to increaſe every day among the friends of genuine religion. It affords edifying proſpects indeed, to ſee Chriſtians of different denominations dwell together in more charity, and conduct themſelves in reſpect to each other with a more Chriſtian-like ſpirit, than ever they have done in any former age, or in any other nation.

I receive with the greater ſatisfaction your congratulations on the eſtabliſhment of the new conſtitution of government, becauſe I believe its mild, yet efficient operations, will tend to remove every remaining apprehenſion of thoſe with whoſe opinions it may not entirely coincide, as well as to confirm the hopes of its numerous friends: And becauſe the moderation, patriotiſm, and wiſdom of the preſent federal Legiſlature, ſeem to promiſe the reſtoration of order and our ancient virtues; the extenſion of genuine religion, and the conſequent advancement of our reſpectability abroad, and of our ſubſtantial happineſs at home.

I requeſt, moſt reverend and reſpected gentlemen, that you will accept my cordial thanks for your devout ſupplications to the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe in behalf of me. May you, and the people whom you repreſent be the happy ſubjects of the Divine Benedictions both here and hereafter!

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Auguſt 19, 1789.

Public Sales.

TO BE SOLD, at the VENDUE-STORE, on Saturday next,

An Aſſortment of

Wet and *Dry Goods*,

With a great Variety of other Articles.

Alſo, a few Pipes of LONDON-PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, which will be drawn off and ſold in Quarter-Caſks, if deſired.

THOMPSON and PEYTON.

FOR SALE,

A Number of HORNED CATTLE; many of them are valuable Milch-Cows, which would ſuit Perſons in Town; a handſome WALNUT DESK and BOOK-CASE, and high CHEST of DRAWERS; ſeveral MAHOGANY and WALNUT DINING and BREAKFAST TABLES; a handſome CHAMBER-CLOCK; a MAHOGANY RUM-CASE, containing 15 Bottles; WINDSOR CHAIRS; ſeveral handſome LOOKING-GLASSES; about 70 Volumes of valuable BOOKS, ſome of which are new; Two CAST-IRON CHIMNEY-BACKS, with ſeveral other Articles of Furniture; all of which will be ſold very low.—Alſo, good well-cured HAY, moſtly Timothy, at 45s. per Ton, delivered 4½ Miles from Town, and on a good Road.—For Particulars, inquire of

THOMPSON and PEYTON.

Alexandria, September 3, 1789.

On TUESDAY, the 8th Inſt. in the Forenoon, WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, for CASH, on Conway's Wharf,

FORTY HOGSHEADS of FINE JAMAICA SPIRITS, Four Hogſheads of BARBADOS RUM, Twelve Hogſheads of SUGAR, and Fifteen Barrels of ditto.

Alexandria, September 3, 1789.

☞ AT THE STORE OF

Porter & Ingraham,

MAY BE HAD,

EXCELLENT Hyſon, Souchong and Boheа TEAS;
Beſt MADEIRA and SHERRY WINE, in Pipes and Quarter-Caſks;
CLARET in Caſes;
NEW-ENGLAND RUM in Hhds. and Bbls.
RAISINS and FIGS;
BLACK PEPPER;
PIMENTO;
COTTON;
MESS-BEEF per Bbl.
SOLE-LEATHER;
Men and Women's LEATHER SHOES;
Women's Calamanco and Stuff ditto;
MACKEREL and SALMON;
BUTTER in Firkins;
CANDLES per Box,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. NAILS;
EVER-DUCK; TICKLENBURGS;
OSNABURGS;
RUSSIA SHEETINGS;
DOWLAS;
DUTCH LOOKING-GLASSES, &c. &c.

Alexandria, September 3, 1789.

☞ A PERSON by the name of GOODRICK, or GUTRIDGE, who married a Widow *Edelen*, at Frederickſburg, in the State of Virginia, lately a reſident of Alexandria, may hear of ſomething to his advantage, by applying to the Printers hereof.

September 3, 1789.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

MR. CURLEY now reſpectfully informs the Public, that his new Dancing-Day will be on *Thurſday* the 10th Inſt. at the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. Page. An *Evening-School*, for Gentlemen who are not at leiſure to attend in the Day-Time, will alſo be kept on the Evenings of the Day-School.——The Plan, Regulations, &c. for ſaid Schools, may be ſeen in the Dancing-Room during School-Hours.

Alexandria, September 3, 1789.

JOHN LAUGIEN purpoſes to exhibit, in this Town, on Monday night next, a ſmall, but elegant diſplay of FIRE-WORKS, conſiſting of one large Arch, 14 or 15 feet high, adorned with 200 Illuminations, which will burn 5 or 6 minutes; a Diſcharge of 30 Rockets; 3 or 4 large Wheels; 2 or 3 Serpent-Boxes; half a dozen Table-Rockets; 2 Pigeons, &c. &c.——He thinks it neceſſary to inform the inhabitants of this Town and its vicinity, that he expects ſuch previous promiſes of contributions, as will, at leaſt, ſave him from loſs, before he begins the exhibition, and he, at the ſame time, promiſes to perform ſatisfactorily, or claim no reward. Such perſons as ſhould not have previouſly ſubſcribed, he hopes will come prepared to contribute at the time.

☞ A Subſcription-Paper will be lodged at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, September 3, 1789.

☞ CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, by the Printers hereof.

POETRY.

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

ACROSTICK.

G REAT GOD! Columbia boasts from THEE
E mpire, and Independency!
O 'er her fair realms thy goodneſs pours
R ich bleſſings, in unceaſing ſhow'rs;
G ives plenty, peace, and liberty,
E arth's choiceſt Gifts, to crown the FREE.

W here, erſt, wild monſters prowl'd for prey,
A nd men more ſavage far than they,
S ee *Eden*'s ſmiling vallies bloom;
H ear notes celeſtial cheer the gloom;
I mmortal pleaſures in her train,
N ow hail bleſt Freedom's glorious reign!
G rant, Pow'r Divine, that, while we ſing
T he joys that from ſuch ſources ſpring,
O ur patriot virtues may be ſhown,
N or THEE forget—nor WASHINGTON.

An ACT *to eſtabliſh an* EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *to be denominated the* DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That there ſhall be an executive department, to be denominated the Department of War; and that there ſhall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who ſhall perform and execute ſuch duties as ſhall from time to time be enjoined on, or entruſted to him by the Preſident of the United States, agreeable to the Conſtitution, relative to military commiſſions, or to the land or naval forces, ſhips, or warlike ſtores of the United States, or to ſuch other matters reſpecting military or naval affairs, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall aſſign to the ſaid department, or relative to the granting of lands to perſons entitled thereto, for military ſervices rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs: *And furthermore*, That the ſaid principal officer ſhall conduct the buſineſs of the ſaid department in ſuch manner, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall from time to time order or inſtruct.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be in the ſaid department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the ſaid principal officer, to be employed therein as he ſhall deem proper and to be called the Chief Clerk in the department of war, and who, whenever the ſaid principal officer ſhall be removed from office by the Preſident of the United States, or in any other caſe of vacancy, ſhall during ſuch vacancy, have the charge, and cuſtody of all records, books, and papers, appertaining to the ſaid department.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid principal officer, and every other perſon to be appointed or employed in the ſaid department, ſhall, before he enters on the execution of this office or employment, take an oath or affirmation well and faithfully to execute the truſt committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the department of war, to be appointed in conſequence of this act, ſhall forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the cuſtody and charge of all records, books, and papers in the office of Secretary for the department of war, heretofore eſtabliſhed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

F. A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved, Auguſt 7, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

An ACT *for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of* LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, BUOYS, *and* PUBLIC PIERS.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That all expences which ſhall accrue from and after the fifteenth day of Auguſt one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, in the neceſſary ſupport, maintenance, and repairs of all light-houſes, beacons, buoys, and public piers erected, placed, or ſunk before the paſſing of this act, at the entrance of, or within any bay, inlet, harbour, or port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof eaſy and ſafe, ſhall be defrayed out of the Treaſury of the United States: *Provided nevertheleſs*, That none of the ſaid expences ſhall continue to be ſo defrayed by the United States, after the expiration of one year from the day aforeſaid; unleſs ſuch light-houſes, beacons, buoys, and public piers, ſhall in the mean time be ceded to, and veſted in the United States, by the State or States reſpectively in which the ſame may be, together with the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, and together with the juriſdiction of the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That a light-houſe ſhall be erected near the entrance of the Cheſapeake-Bay, at ſuch place, when ceded to the United States in manner aforeſaid, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall direct.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treaſury to provide by contracts which ſhall be approved by the Preſident of the United States, for building a light-houſe near the entrance of Cheſapeake-Bay, and for rebuilding when neceſſary, and keeping in good repair, the light houſes, beacons, buoys, and public piers in the ſeveral States, and for furniſhing the ſame with all neceſſary ſupplies, and alſo to agree for the ſalaries, wages, or hire of the perſon or perſons appointed by the Preſident, for the ſuperintendence and care of the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That all pilots in the bays, inlets, rivers, harbours, and ports of the United States, ſhall continue to be regulated in conformity with the exiſting laws of the States reſpectively wherein ſuch pilots may be, or with ſuch laws as the States may reſpectively hereafter enact for the purpoſe, until further legiſlative proviſion ſhall be made by Congreſs.

F. A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved, Auguſt 7, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

Hepburn & Dundas,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
From Glaſgow, per the Lovely Ann, Capt. Taylor,
A very general and elegant Aſſortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable to the preſent and approaching Seaſon,
Which they will ſell very reaſonable for Caſh, or Country Produce.

Alexandria, Auguſt 26, 1789.

FOR SALE,
By the Subſcriber, on board the Sloop Bermuda, lying oppoſite *Joſiah Watſon* and *Co's.* Wharf,
A few Puncheons of beſt

ANTIGUA SPIRITS.

JEREMIAH BURROWS.

Alexandria, Auguſt 27, 1789.

A great Bargain!

Rich and cheap LAND for Sale, in the Vicinity of the Potomack.

To be Sold,

FOUR Hundred and Fifty Acres of VERY RICH LAND, pleaſantly and advantageouſly ſituated in Berkely County, in the State of Virginia, about ten Miles from Shepherd's-Town, and nine from Martinſburg.—This Tract is the richeſt Part of the valuable Plantation of the late General LEE, which hath been admired, by the beſt Judges, for the extraordinary Luxuriance of its Soil. An indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer, with immediate poſſeſſion. Application for Terms, which will be very reaſonable, may be made to Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Merchant, in Alexandria, or to

WILLIAM GODDARD.

Baltimore, July 4, 1789.

N. B. The Buſineſs of opening and extending the Navigation of the great River Potomack, goes on with Rapidity and Succeſs, and the Produce of this Plantation may be tranſported by Water from Shepherd's-Town to George-Town, after a very ſhort Land-Carriage.

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeable to a Decree of the Worſhipful *Court* of *Fairfax*, to ſatisfy Debt and Coſts due *Edward Edelen*, Complainant, from *James Fletcher*, and *William Findley*, Defendants,

ONE LOT of GROUND, in the Town of Alexandria, lying on Wolf Street, 21 Feet front, and 120 Feet in Depth, with a genteel well-finiſhed two-ſtory framed Houſe on it.——The Sale will commence on the 25th Day of October next, preciſely at 12 o'Clock.

BALDWIN DADE, *Sheriff.*

Auguſt 13, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

MY HOUSES and LOTS in the Town of Alexandria, and ſundry TENEMENTS in the County of Fairfax.—Alſo, ſundry RENT-CHARGES, in fee-ſimple, and ſundry BONDS, NOTES, &c. of what are called *good men*.——For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber. CHARLES LEE.

Alexandria, Auguſt 20, 1789.

ALL thoſe who have claims upon the eſtate of ROBERT ADAM, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, within three months, from this date: and thoſe indebted to the eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, that the ſubſcribers may be enabled to diſcharge their truſt.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
WILLIAM WILSON,
ROGER WEST,
WILLIAM HUNTER, jun. } *Adminiſtrators, with the will annexed.*

Alexandria, Auguſt 8, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE RICHARDS, deceaſed, late *Printer* of this place, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to PHILIP MARSTELLER, Eſq; who is fully empowered to ſettle and adjuſt every account.——I hope no time will be loſt, as the people to whom the eſtate is in debt are urgent for payment, and it would be diſagreeable to uſe coercive meaſures to recover the debts due the eſtate.

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun. *Adminiſtrator.*

Alexandria, Auguſt 6, 1789.

Fine Teas, Loaf-Sugar, &c.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has for Sale, at the ſtore of *William Lowry* and *Co.* a few Cheſts of HYSON and BREAKFAST GREEN TEAS, of a very ſuperior quality, which he will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on very low terms—as alſo LOAF-SUGAR.——He intends to be conſtantly ſupplied with theſe articles, and has alſo for Sale, WHITE-LEAD and SPANISH-BROWN, ground in oil, QUEEN's WARE in ſmall packages, DOUBLE-GLOUCESTER CHEESE, and ALUM-SALT.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Alexandria, Auguſt 27, 1789.

LOUDOUN COUNTY, *to wit:*

To all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Conſtables, and Head Boroughs, within this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS FERRELL was lately brought before me, one of the Juſtices of the Peace, for the County aforeſaid, charged with feloniouſly breaking open a Cheſt of Drawers, the property of JOEL WHITE, and taking from thence ſundry Goods, to the value of Ten Pounds, which being proved to me, I iſſued my warrant to the Sheriff, or Gaoler, of the ſaid County, to receive the body of the ſaid THOMAS FERRELL, as alſo a warrant to ſummon a Court for his examination, after which, a certain JOHN DANIEL, of Berkely County, did carry off and aſſiſt the ſaid FERRELL in making his eſcape, by which I am adviſed he has become an acceſſory to the felony of the ſaid FERRELL; and whereas the ſaid FERRELL and DANIEL are now going at large, theſe are therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to require you, and every of you, in your reſpective towns and precincts, to make diligent ſearch for the ſaid THOMAS FERRELL and JOHN DANIEL, and them having found, to ſeize and take, and ſafely convey to the Gaol of the County where he or they are ſo taken, as aforeſaid, in order to his or their removal to the Gaol of the ſaid County of Loudoun.

Given under my hand and ſeal, this 20th day of Auguſt, 1789.

WILLIAM STANHOPE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, *Two NEGROES*, viz. a middle-ſized fellow, named JAMES, of a yellow caſt, his hair remarkably long for that of a Negro. He is about 30 years old, and took with him, a good pair of leather breeches; his other clothes were oſnaburg ſhirts, overalls, good ſhoes, &c.

A likely Wench, tall and ſlim, about 22 years old, her eyes large, and her lips thick—her name is TENOR. She took with her ſeveral ſorts of clothing, ſo that it is uncertain what ſhe may wear on her tour. I bought them both of Mr. *Alexander Dromgole*. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroes, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive the above reward.

DANIEL MORGAN,
living in Frederick County, near Wincheſter.

Auguſt 10, 1789.

Ten Dollars Reward.

A LIKELY *Mulatto Man*, named HARRY, about 24 years of age, belonging to Miſs *Bailendine* of Dumfries, left the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, to whom he was hired, about five weeks ago. He is rather under the middle ſize, well made, very artful, and by trade a joiner and carpenter.—He has relations in the neighbourhood of Mattawoman, in Charles County, Maryland, many acquaintances about Alexandria and Occoquan, near the Old Forge, as well as at this place, and a wife at Neabſco-Furnace.—The above reward will be paid for apprehending and bringing home the ſaid ſlave, either to his owner, or to Mr. SOWDEN, my manager at the Mills, on Powell's Run, beſides what the law allows, by ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

Dumfries, Auguſt 17, 1789.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the ſtable of *Cornelius Wynkoop*, on Friday night laſt, *a raw-boned ſorrel HORSE*, between 16 and 17 hands high, with a blaze in his face, white ſpots on his flanks and belly, branded on the right ſhoulder with the letters I C; he is between 6 and 7 years old, trots and gallops, and when mounted, has a gay appearance.—Whoever recovers the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Capt. *Horatio Roſs* at Shepherd's-Town, or to the Subſcriber, at Bladenſburg, in Prince-George's County, Maryland, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. WILLIAM BRUCE.

Shepherd's-Town, Auguſt 22, 1789.

☞ The Gentlemen who have been ſo obliging as to take Subſcriptions for this Paper, are requeſted to ſend, by the earlieſt Opportunity, a Liſt of the Subſcribers.

☞ The Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandiſe imported into the United States, may be had at the Printing-Office.

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